class in Poland, and the monopoly vested in the big landlords of making and selling vodka, necessitated in every village the presence of at least one Jew, who leased the public-house from the landlord. According to a statistical survey of the Polish provinces of Kiev, Volhynia, and Podolia, made in the second half of the eighteenth century, there were in every village, on the average, seven Jewish inhabitants, *i.e.* one Jewish family. But there were innumerable villages and very few towns; in East Galicia, therefore, 27 per cent of the Jewish population lived in villages, and in West Galicia even 43-1 per cent.

When expelled from Polish towns, the Jews sometimes found refuge with the big landlords, founding settlements on their estates. These Jewish townships, urban in character so far as the occupations of their inhabitants were concerned, in size and lay-out did not differ greatly from villages. Owing to the backward condition of the means of communication in Poland, those townships retained their Jewish population till far into the nineteenth century. Only in its last twenty-five years, the Jews began to migrate from the villages and small towns into the cities; in the present century, after a change in the licensing laws, and still more since the War, this movement has continued at a growing rate.

Similar conditions prevailed in a few German States, for

instance, in Hesse and Baden. Here, too, Jews expelled from certain towns settled in villages under the protection of the small princes, and lived as dealers in grain, wool, and cattle, until, owing to the development of railways and agricultural co-operatives, that trade was drawn into the towns.

(3) JEWS AS CITY DWELLERS

Three degrees can at present be distinguished in the "urbanization" of the Jews in various countries: